NIBLO'S GARDEN.-"Ruy Blas." Fechter. OLYMPIC THEATER .- "Paul Pry," "Robert Macaire."

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—Opera Bouffe: "La Grande THE TAMMANY .- "Bad Dickey," &c. WALLACE'S THEATER, Broadway and Thirteenth-

Wood's Museum, Broadway and 30th-st.—From 9 HOWARD MISSION CHAPEL, No. 40 New Bowery .-

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.-Third Winter NEW-YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth-st.-Grand Pro-SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS .- Miscellaneous per-

Rev. E. C. Sweetser, Bieecker-st. Universalist

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## New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1879.

The great strike in France is at an end. M. Rochefort has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and to the deprivation of political rights. A new press law is promised by the Ollivier ministry. - A debate on the syllabus has occurred in the Roman Council. === The Chinese authorities have made new regulations for the emigration of Coolies, ratified the American treaty, and extended Mr. Burlingame's mission. --- The Japanese Government will build a railroad from Yeddo to Kioto. The troops in Havana have been reviewed in honor

The Senate did not meet on Saturday, and the session of the flouse was set apart for debate only. - Jay Gould and James Fisk, jr., have been before the Con-sons were injured by an accident on the Lynchburg and Tennessee Railroad. ==== The wife and child of a Dakota farmer perished in a storm while visiting a neighbor. \_\_\_ Dion was the winner of the billiard match in

The crew of a German bark, which has just arrived here, had an encounter with pirates in Canton River. Several suicides were committed yesterday. The Cunard steamers are to be removed from Jersey City te Greenpoint. - The Erie Railroad strike, though net ended, will probably be a failure. - Eighteen cases of small-pox occurred last week, but the attack is abating. —— Gold closed at 1202. Temperature Saturday, 33, 40, 40, 41; Sunday, 50, 54, 55, 53.

China and Japan report progress. The former has ratified the American treaty, and extended by two years the period of Mr. Burlingame's mission. The Mikado of Japan, who has shown rare elemency and sagacity in the pardon he has granted to his lately powerful enemies, has manifested equally enlightened spirit in borrowing a million pounds to build a railroad.

We are glad to see that a sufficient number of Democrats in the State Assembly have united with the Republicans to defeat the bill of Mr. Patrick of Chemung, raising the salaries of everybody connected with any of the denow which one of the Ring will have the hardihood to attempt to renew a most infamous proposal that, for the time at least, is effeetually buried.

We have learned by telegraph that Mr. Ben Holliday is on his way to Washington, and there are two reports in connection with his visit. (1.) That he will attempt to get a Government subsidy for a steamship line between San Francisco and Australia: (2.) That the steamship line in question will be started whether or not Congress grants the aforesaid subsidy. We like this, especially the proposition last in order. It looks like business, and is truly American.

The Great Eastern must now be near her destination. It was on the 5th of November that she left England for the East Indies, carrying an ocean cable that she will lay between Bombay and Suez. We do not see why there should have been any anxiety in England for her safety; but it is assuring to learn that she was spoken by another vessel a month after her departure, and that she was then in the South Atlantic Ocean. We judge that it must be the end of next month before she will have the cable laid. It is over 4,000 statute miles in length.

The Hon. George G. Wright, the new U.S. Senator from Iowa, who will fill the seat of Senator Grimes from and after March 4, 1871, in his profession of faith addressed to the Legislature just before his election, says:

"Finally, I would stand by Protection to Home Industry and Manufactures. This is part of my boyhood's faith and is the conviction of my manhood; and this not to build up the individual, but to protect and benefit the

-It is clear that the Great West is not owned and run by The Chicago Tribune. Judge Wright's voice and vote in the Senate are a gain to the side of Protection.

George D. Prentice is dead. He was perhaps the oldest editor of any note still adhering to the profession. He took charge of The Connecticut Mirror (Hartford), we think, in 1825; so that he has been a writer for the press about forty-five years. He was a man of signal ability, great facility of expression, inflexibly true to his convictions, a gallant battler for his principles, manfully belligerent toward his foes, and true as steel to his friends. Misfortunes have thickened upon him of late, and he has passed some years under a cloud, but he leaves none who knew him well who will not give a sigh to his memory.

M. Rochefort's sentence includes six months' imprisonment, a fine of 3,000 francs, and the deprivation of his political rights. He pays this much for the luxury of saying that all the Bonapartes are assassius; but has the Empire nothing to pay for the questionable satisfaction of putting him in jail ? Six months' imprisonment will take nothing from the intensity of M. Rochefort's hate or from the number of his sympathizers. The baste with which his case

has been settled is favorable to Prince Bonaparte; but we have yet to see whether it is safer for princes to murder Radicals than for Radicals to slander princes.

The most striking feature of the Woman's Suffrage campaign at Washington is reserved for the last. We print on the second page this morning a careful and very interesting account of the interview between the Committee from the Woman's Suffrage Convention and the Joint Committees of the House and Senate of the District of Columbia. If these excellent women do not appear to so good advantage when subjected to the calm cross-examination of the Committee as they did in the midst of their imperious eloquence on the platform, they must not charge the blame of it upon us.

Mr. James Fisk, jr., figures at large length in our columns this morning. He paints the portraits of several persons with indifferent success. He succeeds very ill in attempting to daub the President, though he has fair success in making known his precise and accurate opinion of the President's brother-inlaw. He fails lamentably in his description of the "Union League fellows," and cannot be said to be entirely accurate in his portraits of Mr. Jay Gould, or Gen. Butterfield, or Mr. Speyers, or anybody else whom he mentions, save one. He does make a very accurate portrait of James Fisk, jr. Withal, his testimony has a refreshing naïveté about it which will make it the most interesting feature of to-day's news. It makes many things in the great Gold Conspiracy seem a trifle plainer and more coherent, but it cannot be said to add much to the sum of our positive knowledge on the subject.

We print on the next page the proceedings of the Cartmen of our city who deem themselves aggrieved by a recent order from Collector Grinnell designating the manner in which the carting of goods while they are under the control of the Custom-House shall be done. There are plausible reasons for the new rule; and yet we suspect its adoption might better have a hornet's nest, and will be apt to hear from it for many days yet. The fact that a partisan aspect is given to the matter-that Republicans only are to be employed as cartmen hereafter-makes it wear a repulsive aspect. We want to pass Mr. Jenckes's Civil Service bill, and thus restrict the sphere of partisanship in public affairs; but this rule extends it. Must proscription descend at length to boot-blacks and laundresses? We pray the aggrieved merchants and cartmen

to unite with us in demanding the utter abolition of the Warehousing system. It is full of iniquity, and ever must be. Let all goods remain on shipboard till the duties are paid; and then the owner may give the carting of them to whomsoever he will.

In April last, the present Congress saw fit to pass a bill providing for submitting to a vote of the People of Virginia the Constitution which had been framed for her by a Convention chosen by her electors, whereof a large | Wilson. majority were Republicans; and that Constitution was such as they chose to make. The terms and conditions of submission were all dictated and shaped by the Republican majority in Congress; no one else had aught to say respecting them, and they were agreed to by the votes of Republicans alone. By these conditions, the President was authorized to "sub-"mit separately such provisions as he may deem "best;" and he accordingly submitted separately those provisions only which proscribed and excluded from office such Virginians as had taken a prominent part in the late Rebellion. The election was held accordingly; and, while the Constitution was ratified by an almost unanimous vote, the proscriptive clauses were voted down by a large majority, carrying with them the State Ticket which was claimed to be partments of the State Government. Let us the regular Republican. The ticket actually chosen was partly composed of undoubted Republicans, partly of persons not previously Republicans, but all avowedly favorable to the XVth Amendment and to Gen. Grant's Administration. All the Members of Congress chosen were such as could take the oath of consistent loyalty required of them.

Part of the members chosen to the State Legislature had been Rebels: so the question was raised by the defeated party-"Can these "serve? or are they excluded?" The question was brought before the President, and by him submitted to his Attorney-General-a Massachusetts man, a hereditary Abolitionist, and a jurist of unquestioned ability and integrity. He, after due deliberation, decided that they could serve-that there was no legal obstacle thereto. We quote from his opinion (of Aug.

28th last) as follows: "By the statute of April 10, 1869, the registered voters of Virginia were authorized to vote on the question of the adoption of a Constitution for the State, and at the same time to elect officers under it, subject to the approval of Congress. The vote has been taken in pursu-ance of the provisions of the act, and the election held, and some parts of the Constitution submitted have been adopted by the people, and others rejected. The parts of the proposed Constitution thus adopted, if they shall be approved by Congress, will be the Constitution of Virginia, under which all its officers will be required to act; and the qualifications, as well as the duties, of those officers will be determined by it. When Virginia is restored to its proper relations to the country as a State of the Union, its officers and Legislature will be such as the Constitution of the State provides, deriving their powers from that instrument; and it will clearly not be in the power of Congress to impose any requirement of additional' qualifications upon them different from thos which, under the Constitution of the United States, may be required in all the States. If, therefore, any tests were to be imposed upon members of the Legislature not provided by the Constitution of Virginia. or any restriction imposed upon the people of the State in their choice of officers not recognized by it, and not made applicable under the legitimate power of Congress to all the States, the Legislature and officers would not in my opinion, be the Legislature and officers of Virginia under its Constitution. I do not see that Congress can undertake to furnish the State with a suitable Legisla. ture to start with, or to exercise any control over its composition which could not be exercised over subsoquent Legislatures. I am, therefore, of opinion that the onth prescribed by the statute of 1862, and by the statute of July 19, 1867, chapter 30, section 9, required to be taken by all persons 'elected or appointed to office in said military districts, under any so-called State or municipal authority,' is not to be required of the officers of the

State of Virginia, or members of the Legislature elected under its new Constitution." -Thus instructed and guided by the highest law officer of the Government, whose opinion was adopted and acted on by the President, the Legislature met, organized, ratified the XVth Amendment without dissent, chose loyal U. S. Senators, and adjourned to await the action of Congress, as had been virtually directed from Washington.

Congress met on the 4th of December; and Virginia still awaits permission to resume her proper place in the Councils of the Union. No one doubts that she has done all that was required of her by the act of last March, as expounded to her by the Attorney-General; but still her admission is delayed, and new exactions, new cavils, interposed from day to day. In the

exhausted; and then imposed new and harsh conditions which seem to us a violation of the faith of Congress implied in the requirements of last March. By these conditions, it is

faith of Congress implied in the requirements of last March. By these conditions, it is

"Provided, That, before any member of the Legislature of said State shall take or resume his seat, or any officer of said State shall take or resume his seat, or any officer of said State shall take or resume his seat, or any officer of said State shall enter upon the duties of his office, he shall take and subscribe and file in the office of the Secretary of State of Virginia, for permanent preservation, an oath in the form following: 'I, —, do solemnly swear that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. So help me God.' Or such person shall in like manner take, subscribe, and file the following oath: 'I, —, do solemnly swear that I have, by act of Congress of the United States, been relieved from the disabilities imposed upon me by the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States. So help me God;' which oath shall be taken before and certified by any officer lawfully authorized to administer oaths; and any person who shall knowingly swear falsely in taking either of such oaths shall be deemed guilty of pergury, and shall be punished therefor by imprisonment not less than one year, and not more than ten years, and shall be fined not less than \$1,000, and not more than following the fined not less than \$1,000, and not more than following the same of either party accused, shall be taken and held as conclusive evidence that such oath was lawfully and regularly administered by competent authority.

"And provided, further, That every such person who shall neglect, for the period of 30 days next after the passaga of this act, to take, subscribe, and file such oath as afcressia, shall be deemed and taken to

-The effect of this provision will be to exclude from the present Legislature a considerable proportion of its members fairly chosen, after they have voted to ratify both the XIVth and XVth Amendments, and have done everything required of them by the opinion of Attorney-General Hoar. And it must for some time disorganize that Legislature, and perhaps give the majority therein to the party beaten at the late election. And all for what? Who dreams that any good can come of this to the country or to the Republican party?

Those who like such doings are at liberty to approve them; we do not, and shall not try. They seem to us just of a piece with the conduct of the Democrats of Georgia in expelling the Colored members from her Legislature, though those members had allowed proscribed Rebels to take their seats without objection. We hold that good faith and sound policy alike required that the representatives of Virbeen forborne; for the Collector has stirred up ginia should have been welcomed to seats in either House without cavil or hesitation, and that the Legislature should at once have been reassembled and the State Government put into full operation. If that Legislature had thereupon acted in bad faith, after the Georgia pattern, Congress has power to set it right, as has just been done in the case of Georgia : but those who walk uprightly should not suspect treachery where none has been shown to exist.

In a few days, a Colored Senator from Mississippi, representing her whole people, will take the seat vacated by Jefferson Davis when he went home to lead the Rebellion, and will, as unanimously instructed by the Legislature which elected him, ask Congress to relieve every Mississippian from all disabilities or proscriptions growing out of the Rebellion. We shall cling to the hope that he will be able to inspire with magnaminity even the breast of Charles Sumner; but it grieves us more than we can express to realize that there is need of commending liberality, good sense, and practical statesmanship, to the acceptance of Henry

THE NEW PENTHESILEA. When Sir Barnett Skittles encountered poor little Mr. Baps at Dr. Blimber's half-yearly Reception, where the hour was half past seven o'clock and where the object was quadrilles, and when Mr. Baps, with a look of unfathomable profundity, inquired of him, "What are we to do with our raw materials when they come into port in return for our drain of gold?" the great man explained his theory with admirable succinctness. "But suppose," pursued Mr. Baps, out of a deeper depth of financial intelligence, "suppose Russia steps in with her tallows?" Sir Barnett, not having contemplated the situation in the light of Russia's tallow, complacently responded that then we must fall back upon our agricultural resources, he supposed. But hearing Mr. Baps, mmediately after, asking "What are we to do with our raw materials when they come into port in return for our drain of gold ?" of Mr. Toots (who responded "Cook 'em"), the distinguished Parliamentarian was moved to say to Dr. Blimber that Mr. Baps was plainly a remarkable man, a man of science, a man of figures! Whereupon Dr. Blimber was driven deprecatingly to admit that he was indeed a man of figuresin short, Sir Barnett, our professor of 'dancing!" Whereupon, again, Sir Barnett glowered at the wretched conspirator for the rest of the evening as if he had been Guy

Fawkes himself. This apologue has frequently commended itself to us, but never so forcibly as when we heard, some weeks ago, of the advent of two young women in Wall-st. as' stock operators. Two professors of figures trying to find out what we should do with our raw materials, Toots's of imbecility at every corner, Skittles's of society in every window, to remind them of their dancing days, and sneer down their aspirations! After all, there was nothing really to surprise one. Boadicea in her chariot driving over the slain, Mrs. Woodhull in her coupé following the rise or the ruin, of speculations-in both behold the feminine thirst for power and glory at the expense of somebody else! Not that we object. But we are forever getting new light on the Actual Woman, and finding out how different she is from the Ideal Woman in whom the world has believed, as a churchman in the Virgin, for unnumbered years. What gracious illusions we lose by the illumination we will not here pause to consider. We certainly make some gains. It is proved that the Actual Woman, for instance, has capacities for sound and fury, unpleasant in themselves, but signifying a superfluity of energy seeking some sufficient use. It is proved that she has great ingenuity in transferring the pence of the money-making sex to her own coffers, as witness the feminine-we had almost written the diabolical-arts of the charity-fair and charity-ball and charity-raffle business. It is proved that she has a genius for managing men, as witness the daily history of every household. Now all these unmistakable talents being misapplied, great waste and discomfort ensue. We have conventions, bazaars for comatose churches, domestic differences as a result. The matches are laid away for safe keeping and handiness in the powder-keg. Every woman who finds an interesting, secure, and honest vocation is enabled thus to provide a safe for the matches, and a

The enterprising firm of Woodhull, Claffin & Co., having, if we may say so, skirmished along the line for some months, proposes to enter the numerous and preternaturally active army of Wall-st. operators, with the cry of 'a fair fight and no quarter." The young wemen who compose it, sharp, confident, daring, cautions, determined, instant in season and out of sea-House, these were overborne under the lead of son, with the argot of "the Street" familiar as

vault for the powder-keg.

Mr. Bingham of Ohio; the Senate talked, and their mother tongue, and the portents of the talked, until the patience of the country was financial sky clear as the Great Dipper, certainly come full armed to the encounter. The men who occupy the field will probably give them a civil welcome, and no help. In Wallst. every man is for himself and the devil for the hindmost. But these ladies do not intend to be hindmost, and if they are, they confess by their defeat that they have deserved the penalty. We are especially glad to notice this venture.

We do not believe that the genius of women is financial, or that Messrs. Woodhull and Company are likely to have many competitors among their own sex. But we are so deafened with demands for the unrestricted activities of women, so pestered with claims for the ballot and for office, that it is pleasant to see a woman do an unexpected and important thing without iteration and reiteration of her right to do it, and of the injustice, the tyranny of Society in withholding her. If Woodhull, Claffin & Co. eclipse the reputation of Jay Cooke & Co., or even if they maintain a firm, reputable, and prosperous place among other business houses, they will have done more to enforce respect for the business capacity of women than all the windy suspirations of forced breath that have echoed in the walls of all the conventicles where woman's wrongs have been rehearsed and woman's rights demanded, the last twelvemonth. If they do not-! Admirable journalists, doctors, poets, artists, musicians, lecturers, astronomers, bookkeepers, directors of large establishments, have appeared among women, land made themselves a worthy We have always welcomed them. Ability, determination, perseverance, and courage shall have honor of us, always. It is only profane and vain babblings from which we stop our ears.

"When a boy has learned that bottiney means 'a knowledge of plants," said the excellent Mr. Squeers "he goes and knows 'em." We commend his philosophy to the attention of the Woman's Rights Association and the Editors of The Revolution.

THE PRINCE.

Some of our newspapers apparently need to be reminded that Prince Arthur, who is at present visiting this country, is neither responsible nor culpable for being a son of the Queen of England, and a scion of one of the great governing dynasties of the world. If it be cockneyish and un-American to indulge in snobbery on the appearance of a Prince, it is no less un-American and mean to hold any man, even a Prince, responsible for the "accident of his birth."

Prince Arthur has not made the slighest display of any royal pretensions on coming to the United States. His advent was not heralded, except by our own enterprising telegraphic correspondent. He came here quietly, and put up at a hotel, where he was lodged on the third floor. He was dressed, as the reporters have taken the pains to tell us, in a style suited to an ordinary gentleman. He has behaved himself in a manner entirely becoming and modest. The Prince has not come here to seek any honors, and we feel quite sure he desires no hospitality beyond that which is ordinarily accorded to travelers. It is understood that, beside his entertainment by the British Minister, he has been invited to dine by the President and the Secretary of State; and we have no doubt that these courtesies will be duly appreciated. The British Minister has also taken the occasion to give a ball, at which some 500 guests will be present. The Prince has promised to attend our own Charity Ball at the Academy of Music; and it is likely that there may be some other social festivities during his visit. But what was he to do about such matters ? Should he have declined the President's invitation ? Should he have refused to be present at the ball in Masonie Hall ?"

In short, Prince Arthur, in coming here, is to be regarded simply as a young gentleman on that he does not deserve them. If flunkeyism be out of place, on the one hand, so are all meanness, vulgarity, and impertinence, on the other. Every newspaper should understand this, as it is evidently understood by the body of the American people.

A SUPERB GIFT. For many years past, scholars have known of

the existence in this city of a private library

and gallery of marvelous value, comprising collections of unequaled importance in several departments of literature, and containing treasures of art whose worth could not be computed by dollars, or compared with any that existed elsewhere in the country. It has been known that an American gentleman who was born to fortune, and who is a scholar and student of high culture, had devoted forty years of his bachelor life to the formation of what he himself has authorized to be designated as a "Collection of manuscripts, printed books, engravings and maps, statuary, paintings, drawings, and other works of art." It was known thatto employ a phrase which has almost entirely lost its meaning by repetition and misuse-he had "spared neither time, labor nor expense to obtain whatever was of the highest value in the literature or archæology of those special studies to which he had devoted his attention. As he possessed the habits of a recluse with the tastes of a scholar, there were but few even of his more intimate acquaintances in scholarship who ever had had anything like a full comprehension of the value of his collections, and it is doubtful whether anybody but himself could make a catalogue of his library, or give a statement of his treasures. It conveys no idea to say that in the department of early American history-referring to the times of the Spanish, English, French, and Dutch explorations, conquest, and government--his library contains material, literary and archeological, of greater volume and value than all the other collections in the country; that among his documents are many of a consequence no less than the original manuscripts of the letters and journals of Columbus; that there are many books invaluable to the student of which he has the sole copy in existence; that there are many historical fragments and monumenta that he has gathered and classified with a patience and assiduity which are no common features in the character of American scholars. It would convey no idea to refer, in a passing way, to his collection of early American theology, his collection of Bibles, among which, we believe, is to be found one of the three or four existing copies of the Mazarin Bible, his Bibliological manuscripts, his sculp-

turesque collection, embracing many invaluable

antiques, his collection fof pictures, including

originals of the old Italian, Spanish, and Dutch

masters, as well as the more modern masters,

such as Turner, in whose works he is particu-

larly rich. In fact, it will be impossible to

give the public, or even scholars and connois-

sours, any idea of the importance of these col

lections, until the possessor himself has taken the initiative in making it known. It is because of the inaccessibility of this

library and gallery that so little has been known of them. During the long period of their collection, the owner has guarded them with a jealousy and rigor which have effectually discouraged all attempts of outsiders to enter the sacred precincts. In former years, we believe, he was accustomed to invite, from time to time, small and select bodies of scholars to view his new acquisitions; but we understand that this has been an extremely rare occurrence in recent times. He had reasons for this course that could only be appreciated by a scholar; but it was always known, to those who knew anything of the man himself, that they were based on neither selfishness nor egotism. Persons who were discomfited in their attempts to penetrate the arcanum often indulged themselves in vigorous denunciation of its watchful guardian. We have heard artists and authors deny the right of any man to keep such treasures from the public gaze; and we remember that, some years ago, a well-known popular preacher dashed the vials of his wrath against the determined millionaire who had positively refused him admittance to the treasure-house. But these things never affected the owner, who had his own idea and feeling about the matter, and his own purpose in regard to it.

In now coming forward to offer this superb library and gallery as a gift to the people of this city, the collector and owner, Mr. James Lenox, has won the gratitude of the public, and especially of American scholars. We could make no attempt to indicate or estimate the value of the offering, for, as we have said, it is inestimable; but certain we are that the act of the donor will be appreciated by the classes who have occasion to know its worth. We will not make any comparison between this gift and that of the Astors, or those of any other public benefactors in this direction; but we are quite sure that, when opened to the public, Mr. Lenox's offering will be found to possess a value of its own, unequaled by that of any other collection in the country.

The act incorporating the Trustees of the Lenox Library passed both branches of the State Legislature last week. It appears by this act that not only has Mr. Lenox effered his collections as a free public gift, but that, in addition, he has offered such real estate in the vicinity of the Central Park as may be required for a site, and, still further, the sum of \$300,000 in money, Of this sum two-thirds are to be expended in the erection of a building suitable for the collection, and the remainder is to be used in defraying the necessary expenses of keeping, and in such other ways as may accord with the donor's design-the delivering of public lectures, for example, being expressly specified. We understand that the work of erecting the building will be begun within a reasonable time, and we may expect, before three years have passed away, to have the longhidden treasures of the Lenox collection publicly epened to the view and for the service of American scholars and students.

On Saturday afternoon there ran through the town a wild rumor of a fresh atrocity, a rumor coming no one knew whence, but established in the mouths of a thousand self-constituted witnesses. It declared that James Fisk, stock gambler, had been shot in the street by John Morrissey, ex-prize-fighter, proprietor of faro-banks, and member of Congress. It declared, furthermore, that Fisk had cheated Morrissey out of large sums of money in the late gold excitement, that Morrissey had threatened to punish him publicly unless he made restitution, and that the killing was as deliberate as the threat of public chastisement had been. Two hours later the whole story proved a canard, hatched, probably, by some unscrupulous reporter.

But the tale has a moral. Commonly a murderer so shocks the moral sense of the community by the cowardice and the malignity of his act that public sentiment is disposed to defend, his travels, and is to be treated with courtesy if not to vindicate, the victim so brutally deand respect, so long as he does nothing to show | prived of the opportunity of self-defense. Yet when this report was at its strongest the business world received it with a mild acquiescence in the fitness of the agent to his horrible work, if not with positive and expressed satisfaction. Nobody seemed horror-stricken, nobody cried out for retaliation in blood. No doubt this apathy or carelessness was due in part to the convocation of horrors which has of late sickened, disgusted, or appalled the community, one woe treading upon another's heels, so fast they followed. But an explanation beyond this lies in the feeling of the public that James Fisk is a man whose hand is against every man's; in the feeling of the public that a man who made sport of common honesty, of truth, of decency, in his own life and in his dealings with men, living literally an outlaw, in some sort satisfied the claims of society upon him in dying the death of an outlaw. It is a test of the hollowness of the "success" which this man had achieved that nobody cared for him living, and nobody mourned him dead. It is a most startling commentary on the recklessness of public sentiment and the mockery of justice which pervade the time that his own world was neither shocked nor surprised.

> SUICIDE OF A NEWARK SCHOOLMASTER. At about 8 a. m. yesterday, the residents in the German boarding house kept by a Mr. Meetz, at No. 14 William street, Newark, were considerably alarmed by hearing the report of a pistol fired in the room of an old man named Joseph Haller, who had lived in the same apartment for the past 17 years. Mr. Meetz ran to the door and found it locked, but on looking through the keyhole he saw that the room was filled with smoke. The matter was reported to the police, and the room was entered by an officer and Coronor Chase. The smoke had not yet cleared away, but through it they could see the form of the old man sitting erect in a chair. His entire face was blown off from the eyes to the chin. His right hand still held a small single-barreled pistol. Pieces of flesh and bone were scattered around the room, and remained sticking to the wall and ceiling. A stream of blood ran down from his neck and settled in a pool on the floor. Word was sent to Dr. Dodd, the County physician, who visited the room and viewed the body. There being no doubt that death had resulted from suicide, a burial certificate was granted. Mr. Haller was over 60 years of age. He came to this country 20 years ago, and settled in Newark. He founded the German-English schools, for which the city has since become noted. Until recently he had been Principal of the school in Green-st. About a year ago the School Committee dismissed him on account of his old age, an act which so affected him that for a few days past he has not been in possession of his reason. He was a man of great learning, and had been a Professer in a German University. He has no relatives in this country. not yet cleared away, but through it they could see the

That sanctimonious wolf in sheep's clothing. the " Rev." Simon M. Landis, M. D., of Philadelphia, has at length met with his deserts. He has been convicted of disseminating obscene publications and sentenced to pay a fine of \$500 and be imprisoned one year in the Peniteutiary. In the interests of pure literature and morality we rejoice that justice has been meted out with such atern severity. Mr. Landis will now probably find that after all the way of transgressors is hard, and his exposure and punishment may possibly prove as beneficial to him as it doubtless will to the public.

John H. Stephens, one of the wealthiest, most respected, and oldest residents of Newark, died at his late residence in Broad-at last evening. He was so years of age, and leaves property valued at \$2,000,000.

William S. Rockwell of Georgia, once United States District Judge of that State, and Lieutennut Grand Commander of the Supreme Council of Masons for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, and Past Grand Master of Georgia, died yesterday in Hartford County, Md.

WASHINGTON.

THE VIRGINIA BILL-PROBABLE ACTION OF THE HOUSE TO-DAY-CURRENCY INFLATION-THE REVISED TARIFF-AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE!

Washington, Jan. 28, 1873.
The Virginia bill will be presented to the House to more row. The Speaker will recognize Mr. Farasworth, who will move a concurrence in the Senate amendments, which motion will be carried beyond a doubt. Gen Batler has intimated that he is satisfied with the bill as i now stands.

Senator Sherman will call up to-morrow the bill to ported by the Finance Committee, to increase the National Bank circulation \$45,000,000, and retiring the same amount of three per cent certificates, and insist upon he consideration until the matter is disposed of. Senato Morton will offer an atoendment to the bill, increasing the issue of national currency \$10,000,000, instead of \$45,000,000, on the ground that if the issue is limited to the latter amount, the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois Michigan, Minnesota, and Missouri, will get nothing as further, that the currency has already been contracted \$25,000,000 by the reduction of the three per cent cents cates from \$71,000,000, on June 30, 1863, to \$45,000,000 nos ontstanding.

The Ways and Means Committee devoted the sain

essions of Friday and Saturday to a revision of the

Tariff bill, in the expectation of getting it ready for and mission to the House to morrow. The probabilities are that it will not be finished before Tucaday or Wednesday. Thus far they have not materially changed any of the articles heretofore informally agreed to. They have not reached in the bill either sait, coal, or lumber, and ef course those are still open questions. An effort will be made, now that the Committee is full, to secure a reduc-tion of the duty on bituminous coal. It is very probable that a majority will vote to reduce it to \$1 per tun. instead of \$1 25, the present duty.

Gen. Terry has submitted to the Administration, to instructions, two questions in regard to the qualifications of members of the Legislature in Georgia. The first whether he, as Military Commander, has authority to de-

termine upon the qualifications of members, after the have taken the oath, when it is known they were not ca pable of taking it; and, second, whether, when a person having the certificate of election is denied admission, the next highest number of votes should be admitted to the seat. Gen. Terry holds the adhirmative of both prop ositions. The Attorney-General has considered the quas-tion, and the President will instruct Gen. Terry to at minister the law as he understands it. The Naval Committee of the House will meet on Tors

some time ago, to consider the question of differences of the line and the staff of the Navy with re-pect to rank together with the views of the Secretary of the Navy thereon, will be submitted to the Committee, and a bill covering the whole question will be framed and reported

The Russian Minister, Mr. Catacazy, and his lady, but evening gave the first of a series of elegant dinner par-ties, which are expected to continue throughout the season. The guests comprised the following distin guished persons: Gen. and Mrs. Sherman, Speaker Blaine and wife, Baron Geroit and wife, the Hon. J. Ess. croft Davis and wife, and Gen. Banks. A novel feature of the enterminment was the performance, while the guests were at table, of operatic music by a fine string band. The programme included selections from "Jeans d'Arc," "La Traviata," "La Grande Duchesse," "Nabuco," "La Belle Helene," and "Il Trovntore," and was fin ished with "Hall Columbia." Among the company entertained after dinner was Prince Dolgorouky, who has recently arrived in this city from Russia.

Jay Gould, James Fisk, it, and a number of New York
Wall-st. men, who have been here for some days left this
evening for New York.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE UNION LEAGUE

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE UNION LEAGUE

— WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

IGENERAL PRESS DISFATCH:

As some misunderstanding exists on the subject, the statement is made by authority that the National Council of the Union League of America will meet in this city on Wednesday, the 16th of February, at 3 p. m. The National Executive Committee will meet at Wilbert's Hotel on the same day at noon.

The committees for the District of Columbia met is joint session on Saturday, and received and heard a deligation from the Female Suffrage Convention, in layer of the exercise of "the right" in this District. The delegation was nearly 200 in number, nearly all ladies. The committee was addressed by Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Hooker, Miss Anthony and several others. The last named speaker said, if only one woman, or no woman is the District desired to vote, they should have the right to dispendent of the protection made the exercise of the ballot necessary. The committee listened attentively to the speaker, but gave no indication of a disposition to great their request.

their request.

The report of Judge Orth, Chairman of the [Sub-Committee of Foreign Affairs, regarding the Paraguayas investigation is understood to severely condenn Admirals Godon and Davis, and to sustain ex-Minister Washbura. The report has been submitted to the Sub-Committee, which meets again on Tuesday night.

LETTER FROM COMMISSIONER DELANO.

Washington, Jan. 22 .- Commissioner Delance nas addressed the following letter to an Internal Revenue

has addressed the following letter to an Internal Revense officer in Ohio:

TREASERY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL!

REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1878.

SIR: Complaints are made at this office that the Assistant Assessors in your district are giving too strict a construction to the law and the ruling under which a person who makes it his business to soil the products of his own farm from a stall or stand is required to pay a special tax as produce broker. It is enacted in paragraph 13 of section 79, act of June 30, 1864, that every person other than one having paid the special tax as a commercial broker or cattle broker, or wholesale or retail dealer or peddier, whose occupation it is to buy or sell agricultural or farm products, and whose annual sale do not exceed \$10,000, shall be regarded as a produce broker. In determining the liability of a farmer to the special tax of a produce broker, it is necessary to hours whether it is his occupation to buy or sell agricultural or farm products, and also whether he is exempted from tax by any other provision of the statute. It is provided in section 74 of the act of June 30, 1864, as amended by the act of July 13, 1866, that no special tax shall be required of producer's for selling their own produces at the place of producerlon, &c., and in paragraph 27, of section 79, that no man shall be required to pay a special tax for peddling the products of his own farm or agreen. These are the only exemptions I find. If, as it has been claimed, it was not the intention of Congress te tax farmer for selling the products of his own farm is any way whatever, it would seem strange why those special mitted exemptions and exceptions should have been made in his favor. Why should he have been excupied from a non-existing tax! However desirous I say he to find any legal authority to do it if it is the occupation to sell them, unless they fall within due to the exemptions or exceptions above mentioned. The ruling under which a person who makes it his occupation to sell them, unless

THE THOMPSON COLLECTION OF PICTURES. On Saturday evening Messrs. Leeds & Mine pened their gallery for the private view of these work of art, which they are to sell for the executrix. So large is the collection that their own room, at the corner Twelfth-st. and Broadway, was insufficient to centain Tweifth-st. and Broadway, was insufficient to centain; third part of it. They have consequently engaged its two large rooms above Dunham's plano store. Even the does not enable them to expose some hundred of the paintings, which are piled on the flow and against the walls in the upper gallery. The huge prices which the deceased gontleinas had pair for many of the rarer works in the collection, and to manner in which he had for so many years kept it co-cealed from not only the public but his most initials friends, warranted a lively curiosity with regard to it. Without entering upon the nerrits of the gallery, was counsel lovers of Art not to let it be despersed without paying it several visits. The pictures are so numerous—1,800 in all—so varied is merias well as size and the date of their production that he pictures are so numerous—1,800 in all—so varied in ma-pictures are so numerous—1,800 in all—so varied in ma-as well as size and the dafe of their production that w as well as size and the dafe of their production that w

STRIKE OF THE CINCINNATI CIGAR MAKERS CINCINNATI, Jan. 23 .- The cigar makers, 9 the number of 3,000, now on a strike, held a meeting ye International Union, who have been attempting to effect a settlement of the differences. The employers lassis of a reduction of \$2\$ per thousand, and the employers lassis of a reduction of \$2\$ per thousand, and the employer resist. Aithough committees have been appointed to confeue of the subject, neither party was disposed to concede. The speakers yesterday declared that the case makers must stand firm. They sail there had been a reduction in the price of cigars; therefore the manuse turers' domain was without just foundation. terday, and were addressed by several members of the

NAVIGATION ON THE HUDSON RIVER. POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 23 .- The steamboat Not wich is fast in the ice between Catskill and Hudson. 8s will endeavor to get further north to-morrow. The is blockade at Hudson is of such a nature as to serious! alarm the ice companies in that vicinity.

STORM AND LOSS OF LIFE. CHICAGO, Jan. 23.-The wife and two childra of a farmer named Dowd, living dear Vermillos Cif.
Dakota, persahed during a violent storm tast night, wis
oudeavering to reach a neighboring farmhen